British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Our number of last week concluded the quarter of the British Packet.

It is, this day, one year since Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis left this city to convert a "mission of peace and friendship" into a bloody and disastrous armed intervention. We do not recall the fact to dwell upon the melancholy events of which it was the forerunner, but merely to note the contrast which the lapse of a twelvemonth has brought about. In 1845, at this period, there was nothing but gloomy foreboding; to-day all is cheering anticipation. Mr. Hood took his departure yesterday for the head-quarters of President Oribe, highly satisfied, we are assured, with the success of his mission here, and fully confident of a similar result near the legal Government of the Oriental State. Heaven speed him! is the prayer of every true friend of justice and humanity.

THE PARAGUAY QUESTION.

The series of articles published by us under the above head has elicited a commentary from *La Gaceta*, in which some of the views we have taken, especially as regards the character and policy of the late Dr. Francia, are controverted. We owe it to the courtesy evinced towards us as well as to the memory of the deceased dictator, in order to rescue it from any unmerited reproach, to give our able and respected contemporary's remarks at length, thus enabling the public to form their own judgment. With reference to the allusion to the Banda Oriental we would merely state, that, in noticing the opposition of the Spanish authorities at Montevideo to American emancipation, we had not the least intention of undervaluing the important services rendered by the great bulk of the Oriental people to the common cause.

"The intelligent editor of the *British Packet* in the articles he has published on Paraguay undertakes to place in their true light the affairs of that province. He certainly shows with powerful arguments the just titles and unequivocal rights asserted by the Argentine Government; but, at the same time, adopting the opinions of Mr. Robertson, he regards Dr. Francia's policy of isolation in an odious point of view. In this respect, and without taking upon ourselves to defend the administrative acts of Dr. Francia in reference to Paraguay, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that his policy of isolation was productive of more evil than good to Paraguay, inasmuch as Dr. Francia, in preserving it from the conflagration which was raging around it, never severed the political and natural ties which unite that province to the Confederation, nor acted in a manner at variance with the disposition and peculiar situation of the Paraguayan people. Our convictions in this respect are different from those of our esteemed contemporary, and we will give the reasons on which we found them.

First of all it is necessary to remark, that the history of the memorable events which have taken place since the 25th of May, 1810, goes unequivocally to prove that the Banda Oriental, now the independent Republic of the Uruguay, immediately joined its voice and energies to those of Buenos Ayres, the capital then of the Viceroyalty of the River Plate. If indeed the power of Spain and the influence of her deep-rooted domination opposed strong obstacles in some sections of the continent to the American cause, the Oriental people always upheld it, combating in a manner at once decided and courageous against the injustice of Spain and the invasion of Portugal. The Banda Oriental rendered itself conspicuous in seconding the efforts of Buenos Ayres. In Montevideo the public feeling was evinced, although the Spanish power succeeded in suffocating it for a short period. The inhabitants of the country districts rose up, and vanquishing the force which oppressed them, formed a connection with the general government established in Buenos Ayres. Generals José de Rondeau and José de Artigas directed that struggle of American liberty. Assisted by the forces of Buenos Ayres, they crossed the Uruguay and assembled together the numerous divisions of Oriental patriots, who were fighting for the American cause. The victory of Las Piedras made them masters of all the country up to the very walls of Montevideo, and the general government then established in Buenos Ayres, was solemnly acknowledged throughout the country. The whole Oriental campaigne maintained itself from that period on the same footing of national union as Entrerios, Corrientes, Santr Fé and other provinces of tho Argentine Republic.

"The necessity of assisting the liberating army of Perú compelled the Argentine Government to withdraw the troops from the siege of Montevideo. General Artigas maintained himself, notwithstanding, at the head of the Oriental militia, always with assistance from Buenos Ayres, until shortly afterwards an army marched hence under the command of Don Manuel Sarratea. Then, the Spanish squadron off Montevideo having been captured by the Argentine, the place surrendered to the valor of the united Orientals and Argentines under the command of General Alvear. A lamentable contest then commenced between the patriots; but it turned upon the form of government, and the national bond always remained subsisting until 1828, when the independence of the Oriental Republic was established.

"These facts shew that the Banda Oriental promptly responded to the call of America, and continued to do so, from 1810.

"With respect to Paraguay the *British Packet* clearly shows that it always remained indissolubly united to the Argentine nationality, and likewise entered into the solemn and conclusive treaty of the 12th October, 1811; but it strongly censures Dr. Francia's policy of isolation, adopting what the English writer, Mr. Robertson, has published against that ruler of Paraguay. The reasons given by Mr. Robertson solely consist of a bitter and sarcastic censure of the Paraguayans, notwithstanding that he himself gives us to understand that they could not be very far advanced in the theories and institution of the representative system, under the Jesuitic regime. Be the fact what it may in regard to the greater or less severity of Dr. Francia's administration, it is nevertheless true that his policy of isolation preserved Paraguay, and that that country was not in the least degree prepared for the development of a system of complete representation and unrestricted liberty; whilst it appears from Mr. Robertson's exaggerated descriptions themselves, that Dr. Francia enjoyed the greatest popularity among his fellow-countrymen.

"The Jesuits originally established in Paraguay a particular organization of the Indian tribes under the denomination of *reductions*. The influence of this regime had left deep impressions. Besides, the topographical position of the country, with interior departments, traversed by vast rivers, covered with impenetrable forests, and surrounded by wild tribes in the midst of extensive deserts—could it, perchance, render attainable, in that state of society, a system thoroughly liberal? On the other hand the policy of isolation pursued by Dr. Francia, who never declared the separation of Paraguay from the national union with the Argentine Confederation, preserved that province from the ravages of anarchy and from the calamities of war.

(To be Concluded.)

(From the New York Herald, May 11th 1846.)

The important news which we published on Saturday from the Rio Grande, of the crossing of two thousand Mexicans to intercept Gen. Taylor, and cut off his supplies, is all confirmed. More American blood has been shed—and war has begun in earnest.

We received, yesterday morning, by Electric Telegraph from Philadelphia, the following important and disastrous news:—

The *Gatvaston News Extra*, of April 30th, contains the following intelligence:—

On the 23d ult., 2,000 Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande about twenty miles above Gen. Taylor's camp. Two companies of cavalry, 63 men each, commanded by Captains Thornton and Hardee, were sent to reconnoitre the next morning. They fell into an ambush, when Lieut. Cairn and 13 men were killed; Capt. Thornton reported missing, and Capt. Hardee and 46 men taken prisoners.

A wounded man, sent in by the Mexicans, made this report. These Mexicans were commanded by Canales and Carrabajal.

After the flight, the Mexicans were reinforced, and General Taylor's position is entirely surrounded, cutting off all communication with Point Isabel, at which place is the train, and all the stores of the army; Gen. T. not having over ten days provisions. The entrenchments at Point Isabel are not half finished; and, to defend them, there is but 90 artillery, 20 dragoons, and about 40 teamsters, citizens, and laborers.

A call was made on Governor Henderson, of Texas, by General Taylor, for forty companies of riflemen, sixty men each, twenty companies to be mounted, and to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, and the foot companies at Galveston.

General Taylor has also called upon the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama for 8,000 troops.

General Taylor's works opposite Matamoras would be completed by the 28th, at which time the fire would be opened on the city.

The Mexican force is 8,000, well equipped, and with an excellent park of artillery.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued his requisition for 2,500 volunteers, and they are all ready in the streets, on the morning of the 2d., actively preparing for departure. They expected to leave the next day. The Louisiana Legislature has appropriated $100,000 for the service. The city of New Orleans was in a great state of excitement—drums and flags, parading through the streets, calling for volunteers.

According to subsequent accounts, which reach to the 19th May, General Taylor had actually made an attack upon Matamoras and carried it. The loss of the Mexicans is stated to have been 700 men, whilst that of the Americans was only one 100. Immediately after this discomfiture, it is added, the Mexicans retreated leaving the communication between the army of General Taylor and Point Isabel entirely free.

[From the "Morning Chronicle" of April 15th, 1846.]

GENERAL ROSAS.

A pamphlet has fallen under our observation, which has been lately published by Mr. Thomas Baines, of Liverpool, under the title of "The Present Position of Affairs in the River Plate, with a View to their Influence on Commerce and Emigration, calmly considered by a Merchant."

The author has not made the precise object of his pamphlet very clear, but, so far as we can make it out, it appears to be twofold, viz., to advocate a separation from the Argentine Confederation of the provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios, and to stimulate emigration to them and other adjacent parts, from Europe, on a large scale. We are almost inclined to suspect that he is connected with the persons who are said to have made large purchases of lands from the heads of the revolted party, and that he is anxious not only to improve their value in the market, but also to place the possession of them beyond all adverse contingencies. If he can persuade the Buenos Ayres Government willingly to cede the two provinces in question for the use of his friends and the emigrants, well and good, but we apprehend he will find it a difficult task, and still more so to induce the British Government to take possession of them for him by force. However, be that as it may, there is a good deal of information in his work, which, though it must be taken with some allowances, is not without merit. Moreover, he has the rare virtue of doing justice to those to whom he is opposed, in proof of which we quote from the pamphlet the following remarks upon the character of General Rosas, which, our readers will remark, agree very closely with what we ourselves have on various occasions written with regard to that remarkable personage :—

"From the moment that the yoke of the mother country was shaken off, Buenos Ayres required the steady and paternal guidance of a powerful ministry, of men who thought only of their country's good, and who sought to obtain that good by measures free from the plague of selfishness ; but, unhappily, the very reverse has been her fate, and her citizens, until the advent of General Rosas, appear to have taken pleasure in forming and destroying governments, with far less interest than is usually displayed by skillful chess-players. To elect a governor and to depose him was the work of a month—sometimes, perhaps, of a week.

"During such a state of political anarchy, the country could not prosper: the first element of greatness is the safety of life and property ; but life and property were not safe—the laws, both to the governors and the governed, were a dead letter—the very first step towards prosperity consequently was not taken—foreign merchants probably made fortunes, and may still retain a feeling for those times somewhat approaching to reverence ; but the ruin of a country, and the increased wealth of a few are quite compatible.

"When General Rosas was asked to become the governor he very wisely refused the honour, unless the people evinced some willingness to obey the laws ; and, as an evidence of their sincerity in this particular, they willingly clothed him with extraordinary powers. He then took office, and, like all wise statesmen who carefully regard the future, he resolved to teach his countrymen *that their first duty, as citizens, was respect for the laws.*

"At the time he accepted the reigns of government, the country was quite worn out by intestine broils and party warfare, to the correction of which he brought powers in his own comprehensive genius, and which were matured and perfected by his intimate acquaintance with the habits of his countrymen and the experience he enjoyed in the administration of their affairs, with which he was practically familiar during the whole of his life. Nothing could be more auspicious or popular than his inauguration, and events then promised a long and prosperous history.

"The moral courage and skill of Governor Rosas first showed itself in the existence of a powerful governmant, respected both at home and abroad. The revenues were managed with economy and collected with care ; ecclesiastical abuses were remedied, and the Jesuits banished ; and although questions which related to the dignity and ultimate well-being of the state were the first to secure the care of a paternal government, yet every possible encouragement was given to trade and commerce ; so much so, that the facility to business at the Custom house, and the liberality with which duties were and continue to be adjusted, is not surpassed by any Custom-house in Europe, and greatly exceeds any such accomodation afforded in Great Britain.

"The disposition to insubordination, which unortunately ruined all previous governments, soon showed itself in an attempted revolution under Colonel Rico, and in this outbreak were sown the seeds of all the suffering, executions, and confiscations which darken the country's history down to the present moment ; for documentary evidence fell into the hands of the governor, implicating a very large number of the landed proprietors in the south, and which placed their intentions beyond all doubt.

"General Rosas found that severity to the insurgents would be the most merciful warning to the discontented and factious, and it is possible that feelings found a place in his bosom the very reverse of his nature ; in some such way, as may be observed in those who are qualified by nature to be the benefactors of their race, but are in danger, upon a succession of ungrateful returns, to fall into the other extreme of misanthropy.

"His severity—or, as his enemies have called them, his sanguinary habits—have found a parallel in the history of every state in Europe. Cromwell, it is hoped, will be considered worthy of a statue in the new House of Commons, yet what were his acts in Drogheda and Wexford? Sergeant Talfourd has embodied in his tragedy, *The last of the Macdonnells,* facts that disgrace England. It is not forgotten what Napoleon did, or what it is positively asserted he did, in the hospitals of Egypt. At this moment the cries of the unhappy Arabs grate upon our ears from the caves of Dahra, where, to gratify French cruelty, the unresisting victims are burned to death.

"It is highly unjust, in measuring the morality of states, to compare them with those that are perhaps centuries in advance ; but such is the standard by which politicians now measure the deeds of the Argentine Republic. That republic is at least two centuries behind either France or Great Britain in the possession of those qualities which usually mark the progress of civilization, and when this fact is recollected, the world ought to be slow in its condemnation of General Rosas. Were he to consult his own ease, happiness, or wealth, he would retire from public life, for at present his labours are great beyond calculation, his industry and energies are untiring, and even the quiet and repose that belong to a country gentleman are not within his reach, nor can his bitterest enemies charge him with touching one penny of the public funds. It may, then, be asked, why govern? The love of greatness and the love of power are inseparable—the latter he has attained, and he believes he is using it for his country's good ; hence his unwillingness to abandon that station which gratifies his own nature, and which enables him to carry out principles forming a basis for his future fame.

"In Europe and the United States of America, the burden of the complaints against him is that of being anti-commercial ; but when this charge is fairly examined, it will be found that those acts of his which hindered commerce have been purely accidental. There is nothing whatever to show that he has intentionally impeded trade, nor would it be easy to find motives why he should do so : on the contrary, it is his interest to pursue an opposite course. Commerce is the source of his chief revenue at the custom house—commerce will increase his intercourse and popularity with the European powers—commerce will increase the wealth of his own country, and, therefore, his own greatness. Why, then, should he willfully injure himself in all these respects?

"To show in what way he has obtained the name of being anti-commercial, let us state one or two cases in point. The provinces of Entre Rios,* Corrientes, or Santa Fé become unfriendly to his government ; a rupture takes place, troops are sent out, and an order issued at the Custom-house to suspend all intercourse with them, which, in fact, amounts to a blockade of these provinces. The merchant instantly suffers, and as instantly complains. Now this state of things so frequently happens, and the rivers are so frequently closed, that, for all practical purposes, these mighty streams are useless to the world. This, however, is not the fault of General Rosas, his successor must adopt the same policy, and all coming governors will fall into the same unpopular course, so long as the present ill-defined system of federation exists. Again, the navigation of the Uruguay has been closed for nearly three years, because of the war between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video ; which war let it be remembered, the later, in an unhappy and ill-advised moment brought on themselves.

"There would be no difficulty in showing that General Rosas is too wise to impede commerce. A signal instance of his disposition in this respect recently occurred. When the combined fleets of France and England seized his blockading squadron before Monte Video, there was much alarm in Great Britain lest he should retaliate upon British and French property. These fears proved to be groundless, for orders were issued to the police of the city, enjoining their strict attention to the preservation of peace, and that no insult or indignity should be offered to foreigners. A still further proof of his forbearance should also be named. Owing to the operations of the combined fleets, business became suspended in Buenos Ayres, and the merchants were unable to collect sufficient funds to meet their engagements, and to pay custom-house duties. Under these circumstances they proposed to hold a meeting, and devise some means for their safety. The moment, however, their fearful position became known to him, he at once issued a decree, permitting them to bond their goods for twelve months, and to reship them within that period, paying two per cent. duty ; and, by these timely measures, the merchants were saved from any further alarm as to their pecuniary liabilities.

"Surely, when the disposition of the governor shows itself in acts of this sort, it would be unjust and ungenerous still to assert that he is hostile to commerce. He had now an opportunity to gratify his revenge upon British and French merchants, if so disposed ; and had he allowed events to take their course, it is impossible to foresee the amount of loss and inconvenience that must have been felt by every commercial house ; but, with the solicitude of one really interested in their welfare, he came to their relief."

* Entre Rios has never been unfriendly to his government, though the author constantly represents it so, to promote this scheme of separating it. Neither is Santa Fé. The only disaffected province is Corrientes.

Coming, as the above does, from an enemy, we hail it, notwitstanding the numerous errors it contains to the disparagement of the real character of General Rosas, as an important triumph of the cause of truth, and as an evidence of a growing conviction that calumny can no longer be employed with advantage to obscure one of the greatest reputations of our times.

Though somewhat tardy, owing to causes beyond our controul, we deem it advisable, if for no other reason, for the sake of record, to insert the discussion which took place in the House of Commons, on the 23rd of March last, on the subject o the affairs of

BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

Viscount Palmerston : I wish to ask a question of the right honourable baronet (Sir R. Peel) relative to a project of very considerable importance to the commercial interests of this country. I wish to ascertain from him the state of our relations with the republic of Buenos Ayres [hear, hear]. We all know that, for a considerable time, British commerce has suffered very great interruption ; first of all, from the war that has been carrying on between the republic of Buenos Ayres and the republic of Monte Video, and latterly from the measures taken by the British government to put an end to that war [hear, hear], transactions have taken place of a very hostile description. The language of the government, when asked upon those matters in Parliament, has been the language of peace ; but the acts of our authorities there have certainly been acts of war [hear, hear, hear]. There has been first of all established a blockade ; in the next place, there was the landing of British troops in the Argentine territory, and the storming of batteries : there was next the capture of Argentine vessels ; and there was an advertisement for the sale of those vessels as vessels taken in war [hear, hear]. There was also an advertisement issued for the hire of shipping at the public expence, to remove from Buenos Ayres to the Cape of Good Hope the British subjects who were settlers at Buenos Ayres (hear, hear). Now I apprehend that none of these transactions have arisen out of any demand made by the British government for redress from Buenos Ayres for injuries done to British subjects or their property in violation of any treaty. I also apprehend that our interference between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres is not the result of any guarantee we gave to Monte Video by treaty, or the result of any obligation arising out of any treaty, offensive or defensive, between this country and Monte Video (hear). The interference of the British government is stated to be simply with a view to put an end to a war, the continuance of which is thought to be injurious to British interests. My question relates to the state of our present relations with Buenos Ayres. I wish to know, and I think it of importance to the commercial interests

of the country that it should be clearly explained, whether we are now at war with Buenos Ayres, or whether we are not. If we are at war with Buenos Ayres, it is right the government should communicate that fact to Parliament, and through Parliament, to the country (hear, hear). If we are not at war with Buenos Ayres, and if there still exist between us and Buenos Ayres the relations of peace, what I ask is, whether the belligrent acts committed in the River Plate by the British authorities were the result of instructions from the British government, and therefore sanctioned beforehand by the government, and if they had not been sanctioned beforehand, whether they had been approved of by the British governmet when that government became acquainted with them (hear, hear). There have been laid on the table copies of the instructions sent to Mr. Ouseley, our minister, and I am obliged to say, that having read those instructions, it is very difficult to say whether Mr. Ouseley and our naval and military authorities in the River Plate were or were not borne out by those instructions in the course they thought it their duty to take (hear, hear). I ask this question therefore of the right hon. baronet, whether we are at war with Buenos Ayres, or whether we are at peace with Buenos Ayres? If we are at war with Buenos Ayres, that fact has not been communicated; if we are at peace with Buenos Ayres, how are those acts of war to be reconciled with the pacific declarations that have been made, and I ask whether they are approved by her Majesty's Government (hear, hear)! I may add, the inquiry is the more natural from the aversion which her Majesty's government have displayed to wars, and also from their repugnance to interfere in any way, except it is absotely necessary, with the international affairs of other states [hear, hear].

Sir Robert Peel: I hope the noble lord and the house will feel that no formal notice being given of this subject, it is better I should limit myself as much as possible to giving an answer to the question the noble lord has put to me, than to provoke any discussion whatever as to the state of our relations with Buenos Ayres. I propose, therefore, to avoid argument on the subject, and to confine myself to answering the questions which the noble lord has put to me (hear, hear). I think I need scarcely remind the house that it has been with very great reluctance that her Majesty's government has consented to any interference of a forcible nature in the affairs of Buenos Ayres. For some years they were very much pressed on this subject, and it was not until the evils had become almost intolerable that her Majesty's government took any course partaking of the character of hostility. The house will bear in mind that it was in the year 1828 the independeuce of Monte Video was established. Brazil consented to that independence, and was a party of the convention by which that independence was established. The circumstance of that independence being established upon our mediation certainly gave no colour of right to Monte Video that we should guarantee that independence by force, but it naturally gave us an interest in the maintenance of that independence, and the commercial interests of this country were clearly involved in the maintenance of the independence of Monte Video (hear, hear). The continuance of the war on the shores of the River Plate was deemed to be most detrimental to the interests of all commercial countries, and it was earnestly entreated that efforts should be made on the part of France and of this country to maintain the independence of Monte Video (hear, hear, hear). This country offered to interfere, and the offer was accepted by Monte Video but rejected by Buenos Ayres. France offered her interference, which was accepted by Monte Video but rejected by Buenos Ayres (hear, hear). This country and France, acting together in cordial union, made efforts to bring about peace between the two countries. They had no other object in view but the restoration of peace. Neither country displayed a desire to get any particular advantage—their simple object was to interfere for the purpose of protecting the independence of Monte Video, and restoring that tranquillity which, it was agreed, had, to the prejudice of peaceful commerce, been interrupted for a period of six or seven years. Therefore England and France, acting in concurrence, sent a special mission to those countries, again tendering their interference—again recommending the restoration of tranquility—the termination of hostilities—and offering their mediation (hear, hear). The direction given to the ministers of the two governments was to exhaust every effort of amicable intercession with those two countries to effect the objects they had in view. This offer was accepted by Monte Video and refused by Buenos Ayres; and the two governments determined, on the rejection of their amicable interference, that they would then use forcible interference to bring about a termination of those hostilities. At the instance of the noble lord, we presented at an earlier period of the session the instructions which had been given by my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Ouseley, our representative, and the instructions given by the French government to their represantative, which was in precise conformity with the instructions given by my noble friend to Mr. Ouseley. I have to state, therefore, that the papers which were produced include two dispatches from Lord Aberdeen, one dated February 20th. and the other November 5th, containing the whole of the instructions which had beeen given up to that period [hear]. The noble lord will observe from this what were the instructions under which the representatives of the two countries were acting up to the 5th of November last. Those were the circumstances under which the offers of an amicable mediation were made, and the noble lord will see under what circustances. On the rejection of those offers there was to be a qualified forcible intervention [hear, hear]. I shall now proceed to answer the questions of the noble lord. The first question is, are we now at war with Buenos Ayres? My answer to that is, that I consider we are not at war with Buenos Ayres; there has been no declaration of war, there is a blockade of certain ports in the River Plate belonging to Buenos Ayres; but I do not consider the fact of the establishment of that blockade necessarily implies a state of war. The noble lord will recollect that at the period when this country with two other European powers interfered to effect the separation of Greece from Turkey, and to establish the independence of Greece, that there was a blockade of some of the ports of the Turkish empire, and that was not considered to be a declaration of war with Turkey; and I apprehend that the blockade of Buenos Ayres no more implies a declaration of war with Buenos Ayres than the blockade of certain ports of Turkey implied a declaration of war against that country. You must also recollect the blockade of the river Scheldt in the year 1831, and yet that was no declaration of war with Holland. Vessels were then seized, as in the present case, and there was a favourable transfer of them to Belgium, and yet that was not deemed at that time to be a declaration of war. Under these instructions there has been a blockade of certain ports belonging to Buenos Ayres, and the occupation of an island called Martin Garcia, which was necessary for carrying on operations; but I don't think that is a declaration of war with Buenos Ayres. The noble lord will see that the instructions given to the representatives of the two countries, was after the refusal of peaceable interference to establish a blockade of those ports, the blockade of which was most likely to force the withdrawal of the Argentine force, under General Oribe, from the territory of Monte Video, and to impede the hostile operations carried on by General Rosas against that place. Then the noble lord asks, whether or not those operations of a hostile character on each bank of the river Parana had received the previous sanction of her Majesty's government? I have already stated that no other instructions were issued to the representatives of the two governments, or to the naval commanders, than those contained in the paper that was laid upon the table. Strange as it may seem, up to the present time there has been no very full or satisfactory explanation of the motives that led to that expedition which was sent up the River Parana, and which led to the conflict with the forces of Buenos Ayres; and I am bound to add that an expedition of that nature was not contemplated by the instructions issued by her Majesty's government. The noble lord cannot expect me to say anything more than this, that there was no previous sanction of an expedition of this kind by those instructions. There is another point to which the noble lord has refered, namely, with reference to the sale of the prizes which wers taken possession of at the blockade of Buenos Ayres. The admiral reports that the cargoes of those vessels were of a perishable nature, that there was not a sufficient number of men to put on board to keep them in safety, and that he thought it better for all parties to proceed to a sale of those vessels; that he had kept an account of the proceeds produced by the sale of the cargoes and vessels, and carried them to the account of her Majesty's treasury. Then with regard to the removal of some British subjects from Buenos Ayres, I think the noble lord must be under an erroneous impression with respect to that. The fact is, that some subjects of her Majesty's English and Irish, residing at Buenos Ayres, were alarmed for their personal safety, and wished to leave Buenos Ayres. They came in great distress and applied to Mr. Ouseley for his assistance. Their removal from Buenos Ayres was an entirely voluntary act on their part. Mr. Ouseley in the first instance endeavoured to find employment for them in Monte Video, and to provide for their temporary employment. But many of them were agriculturists, and Monte Video itself being in a state of siege, and it being difficult to find employment for them, Mr. Ouseley thought it would be for their advantage to remove some of them to the Cape, and he did so with the good will of the parties. I believe I have now answered all the questions put to me by the noble lord. and shall not provoke any discussion on the subject.

Lord John Russell said he certainly did not wish to enter into any general discussion of this subject, but he must express a hope that the right honourable gentleman would either then, or as soon as possible, give them further information on the subject. He should wish to see the communication of Mr. Ouseley when he arrived in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres, and what were the terms he proposed to the government of Buenos Ayres, which were refused by that government. The right honourable gentleman said they were not at war, and that a blockade undoubtedly did not constitute a war, but as the ships were taken and ordered for sale, certainly that was a belligerent operation; and it would he [Lord John Russell] thought require some order in council, or some authority to justify the admiral who ordered that act. With respect to the instructions that had been issued, it seemed to him that large powers were given, and he wished the government to explain in what manner they conceived it necessary to carry into effect those instructions, and in what way the military operations had been undertaken by her Majesty's forces.

Sir Robert Inglis said that ships had been taken and blood had been shed, and how would they satisfy a Quaker that they were not at war when all the incidents of war occurred. If all these things were done in a state of profound peace, he wanted to know the difference between peace and war.

Sir Robert Peel said it was impossible to deny the operations referred to, but whatever responsibility was on the government for those operations the gallant officers, and soldiers, and sailors who were engaged were entitled to the credit due to them, and they were not to visit on them any doubt they might entertain with respect to the policy of those measures. There was great gallantry displayed on the occasion, and a cordial union between the two services. He was not prepared at present to lay any other papers on the table, but there might be an amicable adjustment of the question, and as soon as the further information which his noble friend required could be given, without prejudice to the public service, it should be given.

Mr. Gibson called attention to petitions which had been presented with respect to the navigation of the river Plate, and hoped the free navigation of the river Plate might be secured.

It is gratifying to us to announce that H. E. Mr. Wise, Minister of the U. S. at the court of Brazil, has acquainted the Argentine Minister resident there, in order that he should inform the Government of the Confederation, that the Government of the U. S. has completely disapproved the conduct of Mr. Hopkins in Paraguay—that it has directed him immediately to return home, for having transcended the limits which had been marked out to him as a simple official messenger to obtain information respecting Paraguay, and communicate it to his government—and that the Government of the United States declined at present to acknowledge the independence of Paraguay, and was resolved not to embarrass on its part with any kind of difficulty the Argentine Government, in order that its action might not be entrammelled in its honourable resistance against the armed intervention in the River Plate.

Our Government has instructed its Minister in Rio to make known at a fitting opportunity to H. E. Mr. Wise, the high sense it entertains of the upright and honourable conduct displayed by the Government of the U. S., and which was so well calculated to have a moral influence in the triumph of American principles and interests.—(*Gaceta.*)

Notice.

TO be sold at a moderate price, a fine strong Pianoforte, beautiful tone, and can be inspected at Mr. Macome's, No. 62, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at the dwelling house of Mrs Booth.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

July 25.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 26.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner brig of war Argos, 6 guns, Captain Galhardo from Montevideo 25th inst.

Passengers Mr. C. Stegmann, lady and servant, Mesdames Rafael Elias and Francisca Gomez, and Messieurs F. Kauffman, M. Perez, L. Davis, M. Alcayaga and F. Lopez.

Sailed, H. B. M. ship Melampus, 42 guns, Capt. John Norman Campbell, for Montevideo.

July 27.—Wind N.

Three vessels bound northward were in sight this day.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. W. P. Johnson, Commander.

July 28.—Wind N.N.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 29.—Wind E.N.E.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Capt. Amazonas, for Montevideo.

July 30.—Wind W.S.W.

Sailed, French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, Commander, down the river.

July 31.—Wind N.E.

Sailed, H. B. M. steam sloop Devastation, Commander Edward Crouch, down the river.

Passenger, Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq., encharged with a Special Mission to the River Plate.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

July 22.

American barque Whitemore, J. Bright from Rio Grande 19th inst.

Sardinian polacre Telegraph, P. Merrice, from Genoa 15th May.

July 24.

American barque Huntress, G. Upton, from Salem 10th May.

American barque Laetitia, G. E. Lewis, from Baltimore 10th May, and Rio Janeiro 13th July.

Spanish smack Marcial, Gerardo Marte, from Barcelona 4th and Cartagena 20th May.

H. B. M. brigantine Dolphin, Commander Levinge hence 22d.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.

FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Seaffiero.

BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argos, 6 guns, Captain Galhardo.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

The French brig of war which arrived on the 24th ult. is the Alsaciene, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier Commander from Montevideo.

This day (1st inst.) completes the 308th day of he blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	52
Sunday	53
Monday	54
Tuesday	60
Wednesday	58
Thursday	56
Friday	55

Anniversary of the French Revolution in 1830.

On the 28th ult. the French brig of war Adonis and Alsacienne had their colours hoisted at half mast, yards crossed, and alternately fired guns every half hour in honour to the memory of the victims of the French Revolution in July 1830.

On the 29th the above vessels displayed the French flag at their mast heads and fired a salute at midday, as did also the Sardinian brig of war Daino and Brazilian brigantine Olinda, with the French flag at the fore. The other foreign vessels of war in port also displayed the French flag at the fore, H. B. M's. steamers Firebrand and Devastation being both handsomely decorated with flags on the ocesaion.

The Battery Libertad fired a salute of 21 guns on the 31st ult., in honour of the anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution given to Portugal by Don Pedro.

By a decree dated the 27th ult., Government has instituted a Board to examine and report upon the text-books and programme of studies adopted in the public establishments of education, with a view to the prevention of the promulgation of doctrines heterdox in religion, inconsistent with sound morals, and at variance with the political system of the State. The Board is to be appointed annually and for the present year is to consist of Dr. Miguel Garcia, President, Don Nicolas Anchorena, Dr. Lorenzo Torres, D. José Arenales, and Dr. Miguel Rivera.

Advertisements.

Sale by Auction,

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BY RAMON G. ARRIOLA Y Ca.,

No. 26, Calle Tucuman,

On TUESDAY 4th August.

SOFAS, card tables, cane bottom chairs, bedsteads, washt hand stands, carpets, chests of drawers, dressingtables, earthenware, cooking stove, and kitchen utensils, and every other article necessary for house keeping, all of which can be viewed previous to the sale.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs to offer his services to the public in translating documents from the English or Spanish Languages, collecting accounts, subscriptions, rents, &c., interpreting and rendering such assistance to parties in civil suits as may not interfere with the practice of the profession, &c; and hopes that the experience he has had in this capacity united to the strictest integrity and promptitude in the execution of what may be confided to him, may merit a share of public patronage.

Apply at Mr. Meares's hardware store, No. 52, Calle de la Paz.

WILILAM WHITE.

Mr. William Daws

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, he intends carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the disagreeable necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

CABINET MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

George Temperley,

(Late Temperley and Baasch)

HOSIER AND HABERDASHER,

No. 21, Calle de Cangallo.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he carries on the above Establishment, with a complete assortment of hosiery, &c., consisting of gentlemen's French silk hats, of the very best quality and latest fashions, silk and satin cravats, scarfs, stocks, opera ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, braces, woollen and cotton hose and half hose, childrens' do., woollen shirts and drawers, bed rugs, table covers, men and boys' cloth caps, white and celoured shirts, cloth brushes, hair and tooth do.; also a complete assortment of boots, half-boots, shoes and brogans, gentlemen's dressing cases, razors, writing desks, cigar cases, fancy walking sticks, and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

Attention!

PEGGED BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS!!!

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public in general, that in addition to his Establishment, he has connected with it the manufactory of Pegged Shoes, Boots, and Brogans, warranting them to be as good as any made in this city, and much better than those brought from the United States, as they are made of the best materials of this country, and warranted not to be of split leather, or to rip.

Those who are in want of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders will be received and executed according to contract to supply retailers at a liberal discount from retail prices.

MERIT PARKER,

No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

Notice.

JULIUS BAASCH,

WISHES to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he received when in the firm of Temperley and Baasch, and begs to notify that he has opened a Hosiery and Haberdashery Store in the Calle de Cangallo, No 45, next door to Mr. Fish, chairmaker, and respectfully requests an inspection of the good assortment of articles of the best quality he has on hand, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest prices, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

DIED,

On the 3rd ult. of a locked jaw occasioned by a wound accidentally received in the heel three weeks previous, Lewis How, a native of this country, aged 16, son of Mr. Charles How. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on the 5th, followed by his friends who deeply deplore his loss.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	289	á	290	each, fluctuating
Do. Patriot	285	á	288	do.
Plata, macuquina	15½	á	16	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	17	á	18	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	17	à	17½	do.
Six per cent. Stock	80	á	82	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	2½	á	2¾d.	nominal
Do. France	25	á	27	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par			
Do. Montevideo	do.			
Do. United States	17	á	17½	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	52	á	55	per pesada.
Do. France	45	á	50	do.
Do. North America	42	á	45	do.
Do. Spain	48	á	52	do
Do. salted	40	á	42	do.
Do. Horse	23	á	26	do. each
Calf skins	48	á	52	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	25	á	26	per dozen
Do. fine	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4	á	4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	42	a	46	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	54	á	60	do.
Do. long	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	20	á	25	do.
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	24	á	26	do.
Do. raw	17	á	18	do.
Do. with grease	19	á	20	do.
Jerked beef	withoutprice			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	7	á	8	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	13	á	14	do.
Salted tongues	7	á	8	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 300 dollars. The lowest price 270 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¾d. The lowest do. 2½d.,

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.